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party within two years, are declared to be void because special legislation and interfering with the freedom of voters.

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**Sale of Pledged Stock.**—In *Content v. Banner*, 76 Northeastern Reporter, 913, the New York Court of Appeals, reversing both the trial court and the appellate division, holds that, where a stockbroker advances all the money and buys securities for a customer, a written notice to the customer to take up the securities so bought or supply margins for carrying them, and stating that unless he does so before a certain date the broker will sell the stock for his account and hold him responsible for the amount, is defective, where it contains no statement as to the time or place of the sale, and that in the absence of any agreement dispensing with notice, a sale on the "curb" constitutes a conversion though the customer has failed to respond on the date stated.

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**Construction of Anti-Trust Statute.**—The anti-trust statute of Texas, requiring every railroad to furnish reasonable and equal facilities for all corporations engaged in the express business, and defining a trust as a combination of capital, skill, or acts of two or more persons to create or carry out restrictions in the free pursuit of any business, is construed in *State v. M., K. & T. Ry. Co. of Texas*, 91 Southwestern Reporter, 214, as prohibiting a contract between a railroad company and an express company whereby the latter was given exclusive privileges, and the former bound itself not to contract with others to do an express business on the road, and agreed that in case privileges should be accorded others by legislation or judicial proceedings the express company in question should have credit for the sums paid by other companies.

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**Vagrancy as Cause for Divorce.**—The St. Louis Court of Appeals delivers a very comforting decision in *Gallemore v. Gallemore*, 91 Southwestern Reporter, 406. A provision of the Missouri Statutes declaring that every able bodied man who shall neglect or refuse to support his family shall be deemed a vagrant, and that when the husband shall be guilty of such conduct as to constitute him a vagrant the wife shall be entitled to a divorce, is construed, and it is held that where a physician of good habits endeavored to establish a practice, maintained an office where he waited for patients, and attended to such calls as he had, contributing his entire income from his practice to the support of his wife and himself, he was not a vagrant within the meaning of the statute, though he did not succeed in earning enough to support his wife and himself, and she was compelled to contribute to their support from her separate means.

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**Transfer and Inheritance Tax.**—The doctrine that the right to take property by devise is a creature of law and not a natural right is